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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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NOT GOOD FRIENDS.

The Relations Existing Between Bismarck and William I.

New Stories of the Jealous Differences Between Them—The Old Kaiser Didn't Like His Chancellor's Preponderance in the Affairs of State.

"Prince Bismarck and the Hohenzollern," is the title under which the Breslauer Zeitung has given to the world a new and astonishing version of some events in recent German history. At first the articles under this head were regarded as a trifle too sensational to be worthy of credence. Corroborative proof of the truth of them has, however, come from various sources in the last two or three weeks, and all the German dailies have been forced to discuss the relations of the ex-Chancellor and William I. in the new light. "At no time," says the Breslauer Zeitung, "did the legendary relations of unruffled serenity exist between Emperor and Chancellor. With every new success the Chancellor's desire to rule increased beyond measure. Success and ambition raised his position to such an unusual height that it began to overshadow the throne. King William saw this in 1867, and looked about for a remedy At that time he said to the Crown Prince: 'This man has grown too great for us. We must get a substitute, and I ask your help in my efforts to find one.' The Crown Prince turned at once to Herr Von Gruner, Assistant Secretary of the Interior in the old Liberal Ministry. For an unknown reason the plan to elevate Von Gruner to Bismarck's position fell through. We know, however, that ever since this affair Prince Bismarck has cherished the deepest resentment against Von Gruner, and when the honored old man on his seventieth birthday was elevated to the rank of Real Privy Councillor, Prince Bismarck did the unprecedented act of preventing the publication of the event in the Reichsanzeiger, thus confining the Excellency of Herr von Gruner to the limits of the court. We also know that after this episode the Chancellor felt uncertain in his office and regarded with jealousy every gifted and favored Minister who might in any way be considered a rival. And with some justification, for the feeling that possessed the King in 1867 grew stronger with the next fifteen years. The position of the Chancellor became ever more despotic, his irritability ever greater, his presence in Berlin ever more infrequent, his requests for release from his official duties ever more persistent, [illegible] requests? Simply on account of the extreme difficulty of finding a man equal to assuming Bismarck's heritage.

"The age of the King was also of moment. In 1867 King William might have felt able to carry on the Government with the aid of a new Minister. Ten years later, after his eightieth birthday and with a constitution shaken by the Nobeling attempt at assassination, such an effort was out of the question. Thereto were to be added the marvelous successes of the Chancellor and his ingenuity in finding a way out of the most desperate straits. So the Emperor eventually resigned himself to his painful position as the less of two evils. From such considerations came the famous 'never,' if it was ever spoken, when Bismarck handed in next to his last request from him for relief from duty. The last request was refused so coolly by the Emperor that Bismarck never made a move toward making [illegible] one."

Among the many journals that have published circumstantial evidence of the correctness of this new view of an old subject is the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says:

"As the relations between Bismarck and Emperor William I. have become the subject of general discussion, it may be interesting to know how fully conscious the Chancellor was of the sensitiveness of his imperial lord as to the common report of the Minister's preponderance in the Government. Bismarck frequently related to his most intimate friends this story: During the French war Bismarck and the King sat one afternoon in the same compartment of a train that halted at a way station for water. German peasants were discussing the war on the station platform, and one of them shouted: 'Yes, yes, the Bismarckians are coming.' The King asked at once: 'What did that man say?' Bismarck answered that he had not understood. There was a long silence. Then the King said: 'The people should understand that the troops are mine, not yours.' 'Since then,' added the Chancellor, 'my wife has often reminded me of this little conversation, and, whenever I have been in danger of hurting the pride of my old Lord, has warned me: Remember the Bismarckians.'"

The memories of Privy Court Councillor Schneider, recently published, contain numerous incidents illustrative of the ill-feeling with which William I. regarded the tendency of his people to ascribe all good and great German things to his Chancellor.

The Queen's Family Circle.

At this time her Majesty's family circle numbers fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great-grandsons and great-granddaughters. Besides whom she has four sons-in-law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law and one granddaughter-in-law. The Queen has lost one son and one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-grandson and one son-in-law. If these were living her family circle would number seventy-four.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Figures from the Propaganda Regarding Its Condition.

Nearly Twice as Many Catholics in the United States as in Great Britain and Ireland—Missionary Work in Australia and Africa.

The annual report just issued by the sacred congregation of the propaganda, Rome, gives the statistics of the Catholic church throughout the world. The report is a book of 616 pages. An account of the work being done in each nation is given, says the New York Sun. Each account is followed by a statistical table, which furnishes the latest returns prior to the time the report was sent to press, June 21.

Here are the figures of the Catholic church in the United States: Catholics, 8,168,688; priests, 7,657; churches, 7,072; chapels, 1,638; parochial schools, 3,600; scholars, 543,197; charitable institutions, 514. Ireland has 3,808,696 Catholics, 2,558 churches and chapels, 1,097 parish churches, 3,290 priests, 5,394 schools, and 18 seminaries. The returns for England are as follows: Catholics, 1,352,278; priests, 2,447, and churches, 1,324. In Scotland there are 350,649 Catholics, of whom nearly two-thirds—220,000—are in the arch-diocese of Glasgow; 304 churches, 348 priests, 310 schools and three seminaries.

The account of the work in Australia tells that in 1798 two Irish priests went there as missionaries, but they soon returned to their native land because they were prohibited to exercise their religion there. Father Flynn, another Irish priest, had a similar experience in Australia at the beginning of this century, but shortly after the Government ordered that Catholic missionaries should be tolerated. The figures given by the propaganda's report show that out of over 2,400,000 inhabitants in Australia and Tasmania 770,260 are Catholics. There are 1,387 churches and chapels, 594 priests, 707 schools, 74,734 scholars, and three seminaries. Of Oceanica's population of 4,085,000, 164,121 are members of the church of Rome. They have 638 churches and chapels, 243 priests, 314 educational institutions and 18 charitable institutions. British America shows up well in the statistics with 2,070,531 Catholics, 2,155 churches and chapels, 2,361 priests, 4,940 educational institutions, 113 charitable institutions, and 19 seminaries. The Catholics of Corea and Japan number 40,080, the churches are 114, and the stations—that is, churches without resident pastors, [illegible]. The Chinese Empire has 540,346 Catholics, 1,[illegible] churches and chapels, 638 European missionaries, 342 native priests, 2,512 schools, 43,841 scholars and 43 seminaries, which have 360 students. Catechumens, or those in preparation for admission to the Catholic church, are not included in these figures. The number of Catholics in the East Indies is 1,030,252; primary stations, 544; churches and chapels, 2,801; educational institutions, 1,282, attended by 74,300 pupils; 15 seminaries, w[illegible] 585 students; 636 European missior[illegible] 235 native priests, and 115 orphan asylums.

An interesting story is that of the missionary work in the recently-discovered parts of Africa. The mission of Cimbebasia was established by decree of July 3, 1879. Rev. Father Schaller and Rev. Thomas Fogarty, priests of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost and Sacred Heart of Mary, are the prefect and vice-prefect respectively. Four years ago the French Congo mission was established. It had only 500 Catholics, but the report says there are no heretics. The father of the Immaculate Heart of Mary directs the Belgian Congo mission, which was founded by decree of May 2, 1888. There are but 60 native Catholics. The Vicomte-Apostolic of Upper Congo, which is served by the Algerian missionaries, was established ten years ago; but that of the Lower Congo dates from June 27, 1640. All of Africa that is dependent on the propaganda has 377,400 Catholics, 274 stations, 709 churches and chapels, 743 priests, 966 educational institutions, and 128 charitable institutions.

A special department of the report tells how the world is supplied with missionaries. There are numerous colleges especially for this purpose. 88. Peter and Paul's, established in Rome in 1857, has 3 students in the seminary and 18 in the missions; the English college, 24; the Scots college, 24; the Irish college, 36; the American college, ca., the Canadian college, 18. Of the colleges outside of Rome the Lyons seminary for African missions has 68 students; the Milan seminary for foreign missions, 17; the Verona seminary, 12; the Albanese college, 27; the American college, Louvain, 65 students in the seminary and 398 in the missions, of whom 10 are bishops; and the Irish college, Paris, 100. There are many other colleges, of little interest to Americans, which send missionaries to all lands.

The Chances at Lottery.

This is how an expert statistician figures out the chances of winning in a lottery: "A $1 ticket implies one chance in 3 of winning 85 cents, one chance in 19 of winning $1.75, and one chance in 1,287 of winning $4.25. It will be seen, therefore, that the most unswerving devotion to the purchase of lottery tickets can not be depended upon to insure affluence or even a comfortable livelihood for the smallest and most frugal household. It is absolutely necessary that you have some other means of subsistence."

THE HAPPIEST HOUR.

How Some Well-Known Women Answered an Interesting Question.

Some time ago Edward W. Bok, of the Ladies' Home Journal, submitted to a number of the best-known American and European women the question: "Which, in your opinion, is the happiest hour of a woman's life?" This question is really the most unique of a long list of questions concerning women, their feelings and motives, that are torturing the masculine mind. The answers were no less unique and full of interest.

Louise Chandler Moulton said in reply: "But I honestly think that real happiness comes to a woman only hand in hand with love. * * * When she begins to feel that she begins to be tremulously, deliciously, deliriously happy. But that is only the beginning. When her troth is plighted—is that her happiest moment? She does not think so then; for she is looking forward to her bridal morning. The new life begins. Is that, then, the happiest moment? Hardly. A year—a year of mutual forbearance; of getting well acquainted—a happy year; and now they look into each other's eyes fearlessly. They are one at last, and for all time!

"Surely *that* is the happiest moment? I had made up my mind to say so; but—is it?

"Ah, I think, after all, the happiest moment is when love is a sweet, shy new-comer, and hope leads it by the hand."

Rose Terry Cooke says: "I believe the happiest hour of a woman's life is her last."

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney thinks the happiest hour depends upon which woman it is, and does not think her happiest hour has yet come.

"The Duchess" can not decide—there are so many blissful hours in life for most of us. But, she, too, thinks "To love, and to feel oneself beloved—that is indeed to know the best of life."

Jenny June writes: "Twice in my life I have experienced moments of supreme exaltation, when all material things seemed at a distance from me, and I was only alive to the perception and influence of the profound emotion excited by the circumstances and environment. One of these occasions was on first arriving at Stratford-on-Avon, the second while hearing 'Parsifal' at Bayreuth. Since then I have had a dim idea of the happiness we shall know when we can see, feel and understand."

Mrs. Frank Leslie thinks it is in the expectation of reaching the "top brick of the chimney" that the happiest hour is begun; "and, if by some prodigious effort we secure it, we find it sooty, battered, coarse, and clumsy, and we throw it out of the window," and the Happiest Hour of Life is over!

YOUNG CHUMP'S BEARD.

Taken for a Bunco-Steerer When He Had the Growth Removed.

The first few weeks after a man sets in to raise a full beard bring with them so much discomfort that many persons go through the ordeal while on their vacations, says the New York Tribune. The feeling that something is wrong caused by a week's growth of hair on the face soon wears away in the mountain or by the lake-side, where every thing is more or less unconventional, or in Europe, where one meets few or no friends; and so the crowds returning to the city from the various summer resorts contain many bearded faces that were smooth a few months ago.

The young man who comes back with, as he thinks, a creditable showing on cheek and chin, is always chaffed more or less by his friends at the meagerness of the results of his efforts. Not infrequently he is driven to believe that he would better give up his attempt and begin over again on his next vacation, and he gets shaved.

This happened a few days ago to a young man, just old enough to vote, who returned from a three months' absence in Europe with a beard. After having fun poked at his whiskers all day, he had them removed. The next morning, however, an incident occurred which made him regret that he had been so faint-hearted. He was walking in Broadway, when he met an Englishman with whom he had gotten well acquainted on his voyage home, and naturally addressed him by name and held out his hand to him. The young man could not understand the look of suspicion which came over his acquaintance's face, and was even more surprised when no attention was paid to his outstretched hand. The Englishman looked uneasily around.

"Why, don't you recollect Mr. So-and-so, who came over on the steamer with you?" asked the puzzled American.

"Are you—well, to be sure. I declare I didn't know you. Your having your beard shaved off made such a difference in your appearance. How are you?" and the Englishman grasped the hand that had fallen to the American's side. The foreigner then confessed that he had taken the other man for one of the "bunco-steerers," of whose skill in finding out people's names he had been told. He was just about to call a policeman when he recognized the American.

The young New Yorker now feels convinced of his ability to raise a satisfactory beard, and tells the story to his friends to show them that their chaffing was unjust.

Doesn't Care for Sleep.

David Kline, a farmer of Friedensburg, Pa., says that for three years he has not slept an average of two hours out of the twenty-four; that he does not feel sleepy, and does not suffer from the loss of sleep. When he does sleep he takes his nap in a chair.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

JOHN F. UHLHORN, Manager of the Central & Northern California Press Association, No. 306 Bush, corner of Montgomery street.

G. E. KELLOGG, 320 Pine street.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1890.

The United States,		62,622,250
Increase from 1880,		12,466,468
North Atlantic Division,		17,401,545
Increase,		2,894,138
Maine,	661,086,	12,177
New Hampshire,	375,530,	29,539
Vermont,	332,205,	137
Massachusetts,	2,238,943,	455,948
Rhode Island,	345,506,	68,975
Connecticut,	746,258,	123,460
New York,	5,997,953,	915 920
New Jersey,	1,444 933,	313,599
Pennsylvania,	5,258,014,	975,123
South Atlantic Division,		8,857,920
Increase,		1,260,723
Delaware,	168,493,	21,886
Maryland,	1,042.390,	107,447
District of Columbia,	230,392,	52,768
Virginia,	1,655.980,	136,346
West Virginia,	762,794,	145,758
North Carolina,	1,617,947,	217,897
South Carolina,	1 151,149,	155,272
Georgia,	1,837,356,	295,176
Florida,	391,422,	91,929
Northern Central Division,		22,362,279
Increase,		4,998,168
Ohio,	3,672,316,	474,254
Indiana,	2,192,404,	214,133
Illinois,	3,834,387,	756,512
Michigan,	2,093,889,	456,952
Wisconsin,	1,686 880,	371,383
Minnesota,	1,301,826,	521,053
Iowa,	1,911,896,	287,281
Missouri,	2,679.184,	510,804
North Dakota,	182,710,	145,801
South Dakota,	328,808,	230,540
Nebraska,	1,078,910,	626,509
Kansas,	1,427,006,	430,910
Southern Central Division,		10,972,893
Increase,		2,053,522
Kentucky,	1,858,635,	209,945
Tennessee,	1,767,518,	225,159
Alabama,	1,513,017,	256,512
Mississippi,	1,289,600,	158,003
Louisiana,	1,118,585,	178,639
Texas,	2,235,523,	643,774
Oklahoma,	61,701,	
Arkansas,	1,125,385,	322,860
Western Division,		3,029,613
Increase,		1,261,916
Montana,	132,179,	92,820
Wyoming,	60,705,	39,916
Colorado,	412,198,	217,871
New Mexico,	153,593,	34,028
Arizona,	59,620,	19,180
Utah,	207,905,	63,942
Nevada,	45,761,	*16,505
Idaho,	84,385,	51,775
Washington,	349,390,	274,274
Oregon,	313,767,	138,999
California,	1,208 130,	343,436

Recapitulation by groups.

North Atlantic Div.,	17,401,545,	2,894,138
South Atlantic Div.,	8,857,920,	1.260,723
Northern Central Div.	22,362,279,	4.998,168
Southern Central Div.	10,972,893,	2,053,522
Western Division,	3,029,916,	1,261,916

Relative rank of population—compared with 1880.

New York, same	1
Pennsylvania, same	2
Illinois, from 4	3
Ohio, from 3	4
Missouri, same	5
Massachusetts, from 7	6
Texas, from 11	7
Indiana, from 6	8
Michigan, same	9
Iowa, same	10
Kentucky, from 8	11
Georgia, from 13	12
Tennessee, from 12	13
Wisconsin, from 16	14
Virginia, from 14	15
North Carolina, from 15	16
Alabama, same	17
New Jersey, from 19	18
Kansas, from 20	19
Minnesota, from 26	20
Mississippi, from 18	21
California, from 24	22
South Caroline, from 21	23
Arkansas from 25	24
Louisiana, from 22	25
Nebraska, from 30	26
Maryland, from 23	27
West Virginia, from 29	28
Connecticut, form 28	29
Maine, from 27	30
Colorado, from 35	31
Florida, from 34	32
New Hampshire, from 31	33
Washington, from 42	34
Rhode Island, faom 33	35
Vermont, from 32	36
South Dakota, from 40	37
Oregon, from 37	38
District of Columbia, from 36	39
Utah, from 39	40
North Dakota, from 40	41
Delaware, from 38	42
New Mexico, from 41	43
Montana, from 45	44
Idaho, from 46	45
Oklahoma	46
Wyoming, same	47
Arizona, from 44	48
Nevada, from 43	49

* Decrease.

The above is republished with corrections from the final bulletin under date of November 24th, that of last week being a copy of the bulletin of October 30th.

The increase of population of the United States, over the report of October 30th, is 141,710. This increase affected every State and Territory except Washington and Arizona. Vermont shows an increase of 137 instead of a decrease of 81. The Western Division gained as follows: California 4,128, Colorado 1,233, Idaho 156, Montana 219, New Mexico 8,731, Nevada 1,434, Oregon 1,278, Utah 1,407, Wyoming 116. Washington's loss is 126, and Arizona 71.

A STUDY FOR ASSESSORS.

Will S. Green, of the Colusa Sun, is President of the Central Irrigation Ditch Company of Colusa county, and probably is as well posted as to the value of land, etc., as any man in the State. His Company is digging a big ditch through Colusa county, and it must necessarily pass through the famous Glenn ranch of 52,000 acres—enough to make a respectable county, if cut up into small tracts, as it should be. After a suit in the Superior Court over the value of the right of way through that ranch, the Irrigation Company have to pay the Glenn Estate $32,000, it having been proven in Court by such large land owners as Bidwell, Boggs, Cone and others, that such lands are worth more in a large body than when divided into 160-acre tracts; that wheat can be raised on a large ranch for fifty cents a cental when it costs $1 20 to raise that grain on a 160-acre place, which would make the larger ranch worth, per acre, two and four-tenths more than the smaller one. It is worth that, and more, ordinarily, but when the Assessor gets around on the first Monday in March the Bidwells, Boggs and Cones consider the small ranches of more than double the value of the larger ones, and the land millionaire has the happy faculty of convincing their Assessors of that fact. In view of the sworn testimony given by the above-mentioned great land owners, the Colusa Sun calls upon the Assessors of the agricultural counties to assess the larger holdings at a higher rate per acre than they do small farms. When the Assessor of Colusa county reaches the Glenn ranch in March, and when the Assessors of Butte and Tehama counties view and list for taxation the valuable lands of Bidwell, Boggs and Cone, we venture the assertion that the bulk of those lands will not be listed at a higher valuation than the hay and grazing ranches of Mono will be. There are thousands upon thousands of acres in our rich agricultural counties held in large bodies and which are assessed for mere nothing in comparison with their market value, which should be made to pay their full quota of State and county expenses. If such holdings were honestly assessed, their owners would find it more profitable to put them on the market in small tracts and induce desirable people to purchase and make homes and add materially to the wealth and general prosperity of the State. If the Colusa, Tehama and Butte Assessors do not respond to the suggestions of the Colusa Sun it is to be hoped the County Boards of Equalization and the State Board of Equalization will see that such lands are honestly assessed.

THE SAN FRANCISCO VOTE.

After several weeks' canvassing, the Election Commissioners on Saturday last announced the result of the late election in San Francisco. The total vote was 55,565. The Republicans made a pretty clean sweep in that heretofore Democratic stronghold, having elected every city and county officer, excepting the Public Administrator and one Superior Judge, Judge McShafter being defeated by Sanderson, Dem. The Republicans elect all the State Senators, five, and 18 Assemblymen, the Democrats electing only two. The following are some of the figures on the State tickets: Pond, D., beat Markham, R., for Governor, 211 votes, but the balance of the Republican State ticket received handsome majorities over their Democratic opponents, as follows: Ruddick 1,120, Waite 2,856. Colgan beat Dunn, who has posed as the "watch dog of the State Treasury" the past eight years, by 1,151. McDonald beat State Treasurer Herold 1,862, and W. H. H. Hart had the handsome majority of 3,082 over Graves. Surveyor-General Reichert had 4,583 majority, a deserved compliment to an efficient State officer. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Brown beat Spencer 2,448 votes, and Prof. Anderson, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, had a majority of 4,015 over Hall. For Congress, Gen. Cutting beat R. Ferrall 1,105—a larger majority than Morrow received over Ferral. Loud, for Congress, beat Clunie 2,049 votes. Chief Justice Beatty received the highest vote cast for any candidate, 29,930, beating Stanley 4,629.

On the city ticket, for Mayor, Sanderson, R., received 20,957; the unextinguishable and irrepressible O'Donnell, Ind., 17,054: Goad, Dem., 15,790, and McDonald, Ref. D., 1,498. Auditor Strother, D., who has been officiously offensive in city affairs, was beaten by David Stern by 2,811 majority. The Republicans elected every city official, but Public Administrator, and it will now be seen whether Republican boss rule will prove any better than Buckley's.

The Thumb Bible, known in trade as the "Marvellous Finger New Testament," is said to have been designed by the wife of the senior publisher in the firm of Thomas Nelson & Sons. This wonderful specimen of printing exhibits the properties of the famous Oxford India paper and weighs in limp binding three-quarters of an ounce. It is three and one-half inches long, one inch wide and one-third of an inch thick, and contains 552 pages, the whole of the New Testament, in a type which is clear and perfectly legible, though minute.

This Republican Congress by its extravagant pension legislation has provided a legacy of increased taxes for the people, and the people will be sure to remember the givers.—N. Y. World.

How the Democratic papers do keep up their howling over the allowance of pensions to the defenders of the Flag. Their party planted the seed from which the pension roll has sprung, and now they begrudge the "Blue" the small harvest they gather.

Congressman Lodge, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to restrict immigration. It excludes any person obnoxious in any way to existing laws, including the alien contract labor law, seeks to shut out diseased persons, paupers, those liable to become public charges and the illiterate. The main point is the requirement that every immigrant shall obtain a certificate from some United States Consul or diplomatic representative, without which he cannot land in this country. The bill is framed to secure a rigid enforcement of its provisions.

Congress convened on Monday and the President sent in a lengthy and very able message. It was received too late for us to give a synopsis of it. An Apportionment bill has been introduced in the House by Franks, of Missouri, the House to consist of 356 members, California to have 7. A bill to reduce letter postage to one cent has been introduced.

Millie Panhorst was acquitted of the murder of young Goldberg. It was a just verdict, and San Francisco is full of such men, who deserve the same fate.

The new electrical execution law of New York will next month have a good trial—eight murderers awaiting execution at the Sing Sing Prison, and a number at Auburn.

Charles A. Shortleff has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

They had a good rain on the other side of the mountains.

He Had Tried Very Hard.

They tell this little story of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Walking in a friend's garden one day she asked the gardener: "Have you ever read 'Uncle Tom's Cabin?'" The perplexed fellow slowly unbent himself. "He was unwilling to wound the sensibilities of Mrs. Stowe, and he wished to say the most for himself. And so he felt himself getting very red as he stammered: "Well, not exactly, ma'am. Not as you might say 'read it,' but I've tried to, ma'am."

MEDICAL.

Peculiar

In Combination, Proportion, and Process of preparation, Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses the curative value of the best known remedies the vegetable kingdom.

Peculiar in strength and economy—Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which can be said, "100 doses one dollar." Other medicines require larger doses, and do not produce such results as

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Peculiar in its medicinal merit, Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplishes cures hitherto unknown, and has won the title of "the greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

Peculiar in its "good name at home"—the more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold in Lowell where it is made, than of all other blood purifiers.

Peculiar in its phenomenal record of sales abroad, no other preparation has attained such popularity in so short a time. It

Is Peculiar to Itself.

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Peculiar in the way it wins the people's confidence, one bottle always sells another.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

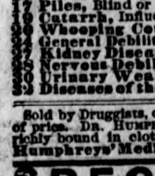
HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over thirty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named. These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation	.50
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.50
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.50
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.50
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.50
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.50
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.50
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.50
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.50
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.50
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.50
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.50
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.50
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.50
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	1.00
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed Free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

SPECIFICS.



HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

MTEALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS IN CALIFORNIA.

A pet monkey, in Atlanta, was trained to watch a baby and rock its cradle when it cried. He was considered a very trustworthy and useful brute, but one day, being left alone with the infant, and finding himself unable to stop its crying, he jumped into the cradle, scratched the child's face, bit its ears and nose, tore off its clothes, and when discovered was stuffing the bits of cloth into its mouth. He is no longer employed as a nurse.

MEDICAL.

Citizen—So you think of locating here?
Physician—Yes. I thought some of practicing among you.
Citizen—See here, young man, there's a good opening here for a man as understands his biz, but we don't want no *practicing*, or experimenting—*doctoring's what we want!*

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent or overbusy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his "*practice*" until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

It's the only medicine for the weaknesses, irregularities and painful derangements peculiar to women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee that it will give satisfaction in *every case*, or price ($1.00) paid for it will be promptly refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate and cleanse the liver, stomach and bowels. One a dose. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a vial.

LEGAL.

Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., November 20, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1891,

viz: J. C. MURPHEY, H. E. No. 446 for the S W ¼ of N W ¼, N ¼ of S W ¼ and N W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec. 24, Tp. 4 N., R. 25 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

P. Anderson, A. J. Severe, D. M. Walters and J. A. Schell, all of Bridgeport, Mono County California.

n29-td C. W. CRAIG, Register.

PROPOSALS

for the maintenance of the indigent Sick and Poor of Mono County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN accordance with the following resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, on the 12th day of November, 1890:

On motion of Cresser, seconded by Bump: It is ordered that the Clerk of the Board advertise for sealed proposals for the maintenance of the indigent sick and poor of this county. Bids to be received up to the first Monday in January, 1891; said bids to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and indorsed "Bids for the maintenance of indigent sick and poor." The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Sealed bids for the maintenance and care of the indigent sick and poor of Mono county, will be received at the County Clerk's office until Monday, January 5th, 1891, said bids to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and indorsed, "Bid for the maintenance of indigent sick and poor." The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

O. H. KISTER, Clerk
n29-td of the Board of Supervisors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE

TO

TAX PAYERS.

THE TAX PAYERS OF MONO COUNTY, California, are hereby notified that the Assessment Roll of Mono County, California, has been delivered to me by the Auditor, and that State and County Taxes for the year 1890 are now due and payable, and will become delinquent on the 29th day of December, 1890, at 6 o'clock, P. M., and unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and the law in regard to the collection of taxes will be strictly enforced in compliance with the statutes.

From this date I will be at my office, in the Court House, in the town of Bridgeport, Mono County, California, where payment of taxes must be made.

☞ A change in the law passed by the last Legislature makes the State and County taxes payable only at the office of the Tax Collector.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1890.

M. J. CODY,
n1 Sheriff and Tax Collector of Mono Co.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance,

510 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Quick Time and Cheap Fares To Eastern and European Cities, VIA the Great Trans-continental all-rail Routes OF THE

Southern Pacific Company.

(PACIFIC SYSTEM.)

Daily Express Trains make prompt connections with the several Railway lines in the East, AND AT

NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS

With the several Steamer Lines to

ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars —AND— TOURIST SLEEPING CARS attached to Overland Express Trains.

☞ Tickets sold, Sleeping-Car Berths secured and proper information given upon application at the Company's Offices, where passengers calling in person can secure choice of routes, etc.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R SAN FRANCISCO.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

SEWING MACHINES.

THE LADIES FAVORITE
THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
THE FINEST WOODWORK
THE BEST ATTACHMENTS
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO ORANGE MASS
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. DALLAS, TEX.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Pacific Department—Distributing Office,

725 Market Street, History Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR.

A CLEAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street.

BODIE.....CAL.

N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL.

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie),

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

(Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious, and pleasantly situated supplied

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 5-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. 1e14-tf

W. H. VIRDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO CO., CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

Land, Mining, and Water Rights, a specialty.

OFFICE—Opposite the Leavitt House. my21

W. O. PARKER, Bridgeport, Cal. P. W. BENNETT, Stockton, Cal.

BENNETT & PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. 1e16-tf

FRANK P. WILLARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

☞ Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty. d7-3m

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

OFFICE—Court House. ap26-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

PIONEER SALOON,

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

au2-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

☞ This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS:

And will be conducted first-class.

221-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

Pasture.

D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars, Address,

s27-tf D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

EVERYBODY

READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$3 PER YEAR.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 6, 1890.

Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. M. McKillip Cooper left here for home, Reno, on Sunday last, having enjoyed her Thanksgiving turkey with Bridgeport friends.

Charles Day and George Kirkwood left on Monday for San Francisco to enter a business college. Sam. Smith and E. L. Simmons accompanied them to Carson.

Judge J. E. Goodall has gone to Hawthorne on legal business.

Death of James Shaughnessy.

James Shaughnessy, an old-time Comstock miner, known in every camp on the coast, died at 2 o'clock this morning, after suffering about a year with kidney troubles. Deceased was a man respected by all who knew him. He leaves a widow, six married daughters and a married son. The daughters in this city are Mrs. J. F. McDonell, Mrs. Frank A. Blake and Mrs. James Grant; the son, James Shaughnessy, a miner in the Savage. The other daughters reside in California.—Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise, Nov. 29th.

James Shaughnessy was the father of Mrs. Sheriff M. J. Cody, of Bridgeport, and last year he resided here and was Deputy Sheriff under Sheriff Cody. He resided in Bodie in the flush times of that camp, and on its decline removed back to Virginia City. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and had passed the three score mile-stone, which so few reach in the journey of life, having passed his 64th birthday, and was content to stop for a final rest, he having well performed his allotted work. The sympathy of our good people will go out to the family in their great bereavement.

THE FIRST.—The first good, square snow-storm of the season set in about four o'clock Wednesday morning, accompanied by a heavy gale from the southwest. About 11 o'clock, after five inches of snow had covered the valley, the sun appeared and shone at intervals during the afternoon, but in the evening it commenced snowing again, and the beautiful quietly fell during the night and until about ten o'clock Thursday morning, when the sun came out, the balance of the day being quite pleasant. In the afternoon sleighs were out and the jingling of sleigh bells could be heard in every direction. About 8 inches of snow fell, but it settled very fast under the warm rays of the sun. It was cloudy Thursday night and up to yesterday noon, when the sun again appeared in all his glory, since which it has been quiet, last night being clear and cold. To-day it is cloudy and cold.

CLASSIFICATION.—It appears the census of 1890 does not change the classification of the counties, as provided in the County Government Act, the last Legislature having amended Section 162 as follows:

"Section 162—For the purpose of regulating the compensation of all officers hereinbefore provided for, the several counties of this State are hereby classified, and shall hereafter remain classified, according to their population, as ascertained by the federal census taken in the year eighteen hundred and eighty, as follows, to wit:"

This amendment fixes the salaries of the county officers-elect of this county as at present. The next Legislature will probably amend the bill generally.

THE MAILS.—Owing to the late storm the mail due here Wednesday evening did not arrive till Thursday evening, and last night the mail did not reach here till about midnight. We hope the demoralization of the mail service has not set in thus early. It is probable that Contractor Hogan will at once perfect his arrangements for the carrying of our mails with as little delay as possible.

CASH ON HAND.—On the 1st of December the Bodie mining companies had cash on hand as follows: Bulwer $4,748 13; Syndicate $3,856 56; Bodie Con. $39,591 46; Mono $14,747 64.

DO YOUR WORK.—Mine owners must remember that they must do their assessment work on their mines before the 1st of January or they will be subject to relocation.

COUNTY TREASURY.—The moneys in the County Treasury were counted on Monday, and the amount was $9,897 56.

"Battle of Gettysburg."

When in San Francisco visit the Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg and Museum, corner Market and 10th streets, the only Panorama on exhibition in the city.

SOMETHING FOR THE NEW YEAR.

The world renowned success of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and their continued popularity for over a third of a century as a stomachic, is scarcely more wonderful than the welcome that greets the annual appearance of Hostetter's Almanac. This valuable medical treatise is published by The Hostetter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., under their own immediate supervision, employing 60 hands in that department. They are running about 11 months in the year on this work, and the issue of same for 1891 will be more than ten millions, printed in the English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish languages. Refer to a copy of it for valuable and interesting reading concerning health, and numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, amusements, varied information, astronomical calculations and chronological items, etc., which can be depended on for correctness. The Almanac for 1891 can be obtained free of cost, from druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the country.

A LEVEL HEAD.

The Advantage of Presence of Mind in an Emergency.

During the late strike on the New York Central Railroad, the militia were ordered to be in readiness in case of a riot, but they were not called out.

In an interview, Gov. Hill said the troops were not to be called upon except in case of an emergency. The emergency had not arisen, therefore they would not be ordered out. He remarked that this was the first great strike with which he had had experience, and he did not propose to lose his head; the only point at which there had then been serious trouble was at Syracuse, and there a deputy-sheriff had lost his head and precipitated an encounter.

The strike continued several weeks and there was riotous action at various points along the road, but the civil authorities were able to cope with it without calling on the militia.

The test of a man's real ability comes when an emergency arises which makes a hasty call on his good judgment and discretion. The man who retains his presence of mind, maintains his equipoise and exercises sound discretion at such critical junctures, is to be relied on and will be put to the front.

Men with level heads have the staying qualities which do not falter in the face of danger. Otis A. Cole, of Kinsman, O., June 10, 1890, writes: "In the fall of 1868 I was feeling very ill. I consulted a doctor and he said I had Bright's disease of the kidneys and that he would not stand in my shoes for the state of Ohio." But he did not lose courage or give up; he says: "I saw the testimonial of Mr. John Coleman, 100 Gregory St., New Haven, Conn., and I wrote to him. In due time I received an answer, stating that the testimonial that he gave was genuine and not overdrawn in any particular. I took a good many bottles of Warner's Safe Cure; have not taken any for one year."

Gov. Hill is accounted a very successful man; he is cool and calculating and belongs to the class that do not lose their heads when emergencies arise.

CHRISTMAS Presents just received at David Hays & Bro. Make your selections in time.

A. F. Bryant has just received an invoice of fancy goods, suitable for presents.

DEATH.

SHAUGHNESSY—In Virginia City, Nevada, November 28th, James Shaughnessy, a native of Queens County, Ireland, aged 64 years and 5 months.

NEW TO-DAY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN SUPERIOR COURT, IN AND FOR THE County of Mono, State of California.

M. J. CODY, Plaintiff,
vs.
A. E. Bean, F. R. Brown, Finley Cameron Donald L. McKinnon, Harvey Boone, James McCallam, G. Sherman, D. McDonald, A. McDonald, W. R. Burns, Thomas Williams, E. H. Davidson, Alice May Schuman, Administratrix of the Estate of Charles A. Schuman, deceased, Horace Warner, and James H. Sturgeon, Defendants.

Under and by Virtue of an Order of Sale and Decree of Foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, on the Third day of December, 1890, in the above entitled action, wherein M. J. Cody, the above named Plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against A. E. Bean, F. R. Brown, Defendants, on the 3d day of December, 1890, and against Defendant James H. Sturgeon, for costs, to be taxed jointly with said Defendants, A. E. Bean and F. R. Brown, which said decree was, on the Fourth day of December, 1890, recorded in Judgment Book B. of said Court, at page 279.

I am commanded to sell

All of that certain mining claim known as Rattlesnake Mine, situated in Mono Diggings, Jordan Mining District, Mono County, State of California. Also, that certain Mining Claim known as the Rattlesnake Extension Mine, said Rattlesnake Extension Mining Claim being an extension of the said Rattlesnake Mine on the south.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Public Notice is hereby given, that on

SATURDAY, the THIRD DAY of JANUARY, A. D. 1891,

at Twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, in front of the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono county, California; I will, in obedience to said Order of Sale, and Decree of Foreclosure, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the Plaintiff's judgment, with interest thereon, and costs, to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

M. J. CODY, Sheriff.

Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal., December 4, 1890.
[d6-td]

BEST

JOB PRINTING

AT

THIS OFFICE,

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

MYLORD'S MINK FARM.

How a Young Irish Lawyer Victimized a British Nobleman.

Lord Wynford, an English nobleman, stopped at North Platte, Neb., during his tour of the prairies, says the Chicago Tribune. He seemed greatly pleased with the wild West, and intimated that he would like to invest some money in something good. There was a smart young Irish lawyer in the town, whose parents had had some unpleasant dealings with Lord Wynford in the old country. This young lawyer had lived in North Platte about two years. He came there to examine a claim he had purchased on paper. To his disappointment, his farm was nothing but a prairie-dog town.

You could not raise even sage brush on the claim so close together were the burrows of the little animals. He had about given up all hopes of disposing of his land when he learned that Lord Wynford was looking for a good investment. Then he called upon the wealthy foreigner and offered for sale what he called "the most profitable industry in America." He told the British lord that he had been ten years establishing a mink farm, and just as the enterprise was beginning to coin money he was obliged to go South on account of his poor health. He explained how the minks were raised, how their skins were disposed of, and the great demand for mink fur in this country. The young Irishman pledged Lord Wynford to say nothing of the deal, as his mink farm was only known to a few who were in similar enterprises. Then he drove his guest out to the prairie-dog farm.

Here an extensive tract of land destitute of trees and alive with little animals that burrowed in the ground and barked like small dogs was thoroughly inspected. The possibilities of furnishing the West with mink fur in the autumn delighted Lord Wynford, and returning to the city he gave $500 for the dog town. He owns it now, and the good-for-nothing place is called "the Lord's mink farm."

QUEER PLAYFELLOWS.

The Fun a Brooklyn Dog and Cat Have with Each Other.

It is generally supposed that dogs and cats are natural enemies, but if taught not to regard each other in that light, they will generally be found, when living in the same house, to be very good friends. A half-grown coach-dog and a kitten a few months old, living together in Brooklyn, have as much fun with each other as if both were dogs or cats. It is amusing to see how both enjoy the play, while each frolics in its own way.

The moment the kitten comes into the room the dog makes a bound for her as if he would eat her. Puss throws herself on her back, all four paws ready for use, showing at once that she receives him as a friend.

The dog seizes her by the throat, shakes her as he would an old shoe, and drags her around the room, growling as if he were engaged in the most serious fight.

Puss shows her teeth, lays back her ears, and apparently she, too, is serious in resenting his treatment. But there are her four paws with their full supply of needle-points, which she does not use. She boxes his ears now and then, and pushes against his body, but her claws are sheathed.

Soon the dog drops her throat, snatches at an ear, a leg, or the tail, and drags her around and around until she thinks she has enjoyed his rough dog-play long enough, and then she instantly puts an end to the fun by a little—a very little—scratch across the nose.

Instantly the dog drops her, and runs whining to his mistress, while the kitten rises and walks off with the calmness and dignity of an old cat. But he's ready to begin again the next minute, and so in fact is she.

STREET CAR COURTESY.

A Few Rules That Should Be Observed by Travelers on All Lines.

When you enter a street car place your parcel or bag beside you, as it is entitled to the room of a passenger, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Always stand on the rear platform of a street car and chin to the conductor about the lady passengers. It shows your manners.

Sometimes you see a person sitting with one foot resting upon his knee. This is not to discommode others, but only to protect his corn patch.

When a lady with a babe in her arms enters a car don't get up; bury your head in a newspaper and read between the lines that a woman who takes a child out for an airing has no business to get into a crowded street car, as there is always danger of the babe catching mumps or measles.

Always cross your legs while riding in a street car, particularly if you wear barber-pole socks, and then the ladies brush the dust from your shoes as they pass by.

If a lady and gentleman enter a car together and you are asked to move up a little, don't do it. It is not necessary that they should sit beside each other; and the conductor has no rights that you are bound to respect.

You can generally tell a dude by the size of his cane. Entering a car he should always carry his stick under his arm. The ladies having a care for their optics will notice him more fervently.

The selfish man always spreads himself out and reads his paper with stolid indifference. To move up a little he might lose the thread of the subject in hand; therefore it is best not to disturb him.

Fear Not Always Cowardice.

When any kind of fear so takes possession of a man as to destroy or palsy the antipodal quality of courage, then it is that it degenerates into cowardice. Fear and courage are counterparts in the human character, each needing the other to balance and limit it. The fear of fire, for example, is absolutely essential to preserve life; but let it be unaccompanied by courage, and the pitiable coward crouches in terror while his wife and his children perish in the flames.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

History of the Popular Coin From the Year 1793 to Date.

In the year 1878 the standard or "Bland" dollar was first issued, and most people considered it a very handsome coin; but there are some critics who have never ceased to complain of the eagle with uplifted wings, which they derisively term a "buzzard." This talk has borne such fruit that Congress has decided to improve the figure of the eagle and has authorized the director of the mint to procure new designs.

Therefore, the present seems to be a good time to give a history of America's most popular coin, and we can not do better than give the substance of an interview with R. A. McClure, curator of the cabinet, and one of the best-known numismatists in the world, says Golden Days.

The first silver dollar was coined under the act of February 12, 1792, and weighed 416 grains, and had a fineness of 892.4, which standard was continued for a number of years.

In 1794 the silver dollar issued had on the obverse side a liberty head facing right with flowing hair, fifteen stars, above the head the word "Liberty," beneath 1794. Reverse side, an eagle with raised wings, encircled by branches of laurel, with the legend "United States of America" around the edge of the coin, while the edge of the coin contained: "Hundred cents, one dollar or unit."

The next year, 1795, the design was again changed as follows:

Obverse side—bust of Liberty, facing right, hair bound by a ribbon, shoulders draped and fifteen stars showing in the field. Reverse side—an eagle with expanded wings standing upon clouds, with a wreath of palm and laurel, which is crossed and tied, and the inscription: "United States of America." In 1798 the same design was used, except the using of two stars less in the field on the obverse side.

On the reverse side of the 1798 dollar a change was made by placing on it an eagle with raised wings, bearing the United States shield upon its breast and in its beak a scroll with the inscription "E Pluribus Unum" upon it: a bundle of arrows, thirteen in number, in the right talon. Above were clouds and thirteen stars, and upon its field United States of America.

From 1805 to 1839 inclusive there were no silver dollars coined for general circulation. In 1840 another change was made. On the obverse side of the coin was Liberty seated upon a rock, supporting with her right hand the United States shield, across which floats a scroll inscribed "Liberty," and with her left hand supporting the staff and liberty cap; below the date of coinage.

On its reverse side an eagle with expanded wings, bearing the United States shield upon its breast and an olive branch and three arrows in its talons. Legend: "United States of America, One Doll.," reeded edge, size 24. From 1866 to 1873 same design was used, the words "In God We Trust" being added above the eagle.

From 1874 to 1877 none were issued, and the next design accepted was the present one in use, which was struck off for general use in 1878. On the obverse side we have the Liberty head facing left, upon which is a cap, a wheat and cotton wreath and a band inscribed Liberty. Above the band the words "E Pluribus Unum;" beneath, the date and 13 stars.

The reverse side has an eagle with expanded wings, pointing upward; in its right talon an olive branch with nine leaves; in its left talon three arrows; in the field above, the words, "In God We Trust;" beneath, a semi-wreath, tied and crossed, reaching upward to the wings of the eagle. Legend: "United States of America. One Dollar."

The trade dollars were coined from 1873 to 1883, inclusive, under very peculiar circumstances. American merchants, trading with Asiatic and South American ports, were seriously hampered for lack of suitable currency. The standard dollar of 412 grains was light weight and would not pass current outside of the United States, and so these traders appealed to Congress to coin a trade dollar of 420 grains, stamping on its weight and fineness.

It was really an ingot of silver, and not intended for circulation in this country at all. But, somehow, the trade dollars flowed back to this country, and for a time floated at par, until their legal standing was discovered; then they dropped to 80 or 90 cents.

This decrease gave rise to a clamor that the Government should redeem the trade dollars, and eventually Congress passed a law to that effect. At the present day trade dollars are only worth their bullion value.

Upon the obverse side of the [illegible] dollar was Liberty seated upon a [illegible] bale, facing left; in her extended right hand an olive branch; in her left hand a scroll inscribed "Liberty;" behind her a sheaf of wheat; beneath, a scroll inscribed "In God We Trust," and below the date are thirteen stars. On the reverse side an eagle with expanded wings; in its talons three arrows and an olive branch; above, a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum;" beneath, on the field, "420 grains 900 fine. United States of America."

In 1836, 1838 and 1839 some designs were struck off, but none of them were accepted or put into general use. About 1000 1836 dollars were circulated in this way.

This is the history of the silver dollar up to date, and we must wait for a year, perhaps, before we can add to it a description of the new silver dollar.

Small-Mouthed Rock Bass.

Indian river, Michigan, has among its fish one that no one seems to have found in any other water—a small-mouthed rock bass. The rock bass of the New York lakes is especially remarkable for its enormous mouth and glaring red eyes. The Indian river rock bass has the red eyes and every other marking of the lake rock bass, but its mouth is less than half the size. It is very gamy, and takes the trout fly so readily that it is as great an annoyance to the trout fisherman on Indian river as its big-mouthed relative is to anglers for black bass on Lake Keuka and Seneca Lake.

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IMPLEMENTS.

ABOUT INTERVIEWS.

How Some Distinguished Men Submit to the Correspondent's Art.

Until recently Mr. Blaine has been one of the most difficult men in the country to interview, and even now will only talk for publication with his most intimate friends in the profession, and then almost always insists upon revising the interview. Alexander H. Stephens was equally particular. Time and again while Mr. Blaine was engaged in his hardest political struggles I have tried to get a few words for my paper upon the results he had accomplished. I remember that only two years before he was beaten for the Presidential nomination in 1880, and then became the Secretary of State in Garfield's Cabinet, I was a guest at his house in Augusta, writes Frank A. Burr in Lippincott's. He had just won one of the most bitterly-contested State campaigns in his political career. I asked him for a statement of the situation, and some little story of how he had won the battle. Senator Hale was present at the moment. Mr. Blaine turned to me quickly, and said, pleasantly:

"Oh, interview Hale. He can tell you all about it. I do detest being quoted in the newspapers in the form of an interview."

Two years later, when he was assailed about his South American policy, one the most important incidents of his remarkable career, he at once sought the form of an interview, and two long ones from him were printed in nearly every newspaper in the land. He wanted to reach the general public, as well as the statesmen of the country, and he acknowledged that the only way to do it successfully was in a conversational form. Since that time he has always sought the interview when attacked upon any important matter which he desires to answer. No greater tribute could be paid to the efficiency of this class of newspaper work.

General Grant was the best man to interview I ever met. He would only talk to a person whom he knew well, and then he could tell you exactly what you wanted to know in fewer words than any man I ever made an inquiry of. He was very pleasant to newspaper men in whom he had confidence, but when one came about whom he did not know or trust you couldn't get a word out of him with a crowbar. He never cared much to talk for publication, and never did to any extent upon public matters, except to John Russell Young, who, by the way, is one of the ablest and most successful interviewers of any time. He, alone, among scores of daily toilers with the pen of this day, is equally able as an editor, correspondent, descriptive writer, or tapper of sap from all sorts of fountains of information.

Roscoe Conkling was the only public man I ever met who never would be interviewed for publication upon any subject whatever. He once told me that he would rather have a mad dog set upon him than to have a newspaper man sent after him for a talk. Two or three times in his life interviews were printed with him, which he never intended should go beyond the privacy of his room, and he never forgave the men who quoted him. He had one able correspondent discharged from the Herald for publishing a talk with him which occurred at the breakfast table, and Mr. Bennett directed that he should never again write for his paper.

David Davis could not be interviewed. While he was a Justice of the Supreme Court it would not have been proper, and after he became a United States Senator he always believed himself to be on the high road to the Presidency, and was afraid to talk lest he might injure his chances of getting there. I never approached him but once, and that was for the story of how Lincoln was nominated in 1860. I told him that I had already secured the recollections of two of the men who then operated with him, when he drew himself up and said very seriously:

"There are only four men who know the history of Mr. Lincoln's nomination, and any one of them would be a fool to tell it."

Charles Sumner was by no means an easy man to be led into a talk upon public matters. After the passage of the treaty of Washington I once interviewed him as to the meaning of the damage claim of that instrument. He was exceedingly dignified, although in his own apartments, with his dressing gown on. He spoke with great deliberation and to the point. I could readily remember every thing that he said—although he was talking upon a very important subject.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, like General Gordon, of Georgia, is just the kind of a man that a journalist likes to meet for business purposes. Both are fine talkers and say original things. If the subject is very important Colonel Ingersoll will write it out for you while you wait. He does dislike to be misquoted, and he says that interviewers so often miss the mark that he prefers to do the work himself when he will talk at all.

John Sherman is a difficult man to interview, but he does not seriously object to it. In fact, he is very pleasant with a writer he knows. But, despite his great ability, he is not fluent, and it is very hard to get from the very best work with him any thing more than a cold statement of facts.

Senator Edmunds can never be interviewed upon any subject. His chum while in the Senate, Senator Thurman, nicknamed the "Old Roman," was very much like him.

Wide Margin for Gratitude.

Of the late Bishop Ames the following anecdote is told: While presiding over a certain conference in the West a member began a tirade against the universities and education, thanking God that he had never been corrupted by a contact with a college. After proceeding for a few minutes the bishop interrupted with the question: "Do I understand that the brother thanks God for his ignorance?" "Well, yes," was the answer; "you can put it that way if you want." "Well, all I have to say," said the bishop, in his sweetest musical tone, "all I have to say is that the brother has much to thank God for."

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

Playing the Piano Perfectly at Five Years of Age.

Little Elsa Breidt Astonishes Musicians by Her Remarkable Performances—How Her Genius Was Discovered by Her Mother.

Dressed in a light blue frock, a pretty straw hat and tiny boots, from the tops of which hung golden tassels, was gray-eyed Elsa Breidt, the five-year-old musical prodigy and daughter of Julius Breidt, of 2510 Cottage Grove avenue, says the Chicago Herald. She was ready to play for a party of musicians, and as she ran up to the piano in her home she laughed merrily at her mother, who was to assist her. Speaking in German, Mrs. Breidt asked the child to play something from Schumann. The child at once dashed into "The White Horseman," which she played in perfect time and tune. The execution of the little hands was marvelous, and as the child played piece after piece, finally closing her impromptu recital with a perfect little melody of her own composition, the musicians present wanted to catch her up in their arms and hug her. Then she played piano duets with her mother, and after a time Mr. Breidt, the watchmaker, came in, took down his old violin, put on a new string or two, and then father and daughter plunged into "The Boulanger March," the petite phenomenon playing a most perfect piano accompaniment to the air from the father's violin. The march finished, the father spoke of the "Ave Maria," and the child, without a word, began the introduction to the Bach-Gounod composition. Although it had been many weeks since father and child had played together, yet Elsa never missed a note or sounded a false one to the end of the difficult accompaniment. She played the music exactly as it is written and with wonderful tact and expression.

Little Elsa has been petted by Sherwood and Lilly Lehmann, raved over by D'Albert and marveled at by all who have seen and heard her. Only once or twice has she appeared in public, playing once for a class of pupils from one of the musical colleges and again at one of Mr. Sherwood's recitals. The latter often visits her at her humble home, and D'Albert wants her to come at once to his home in Germany and receive a thorough musical education.

"When Elsa was two years old, I one day found her singing the air I was playing at the piano," said her mother. "I tried another and found that with little effort she could follow any air. When she was large enough to sit alone on the piano stool I would let her strike the keys, and she immediately learned to play chords, and before she was three years of age could carry parts of airs correctly. When three and a half years old she was playing accompaniments to her father's violin, and very soon learned to play the accompaniment to the 'Ave Maria' which you have just heard. Then I noticed if I played sentimental or lively music it affected her strangely. In fact, we can not play pathetic airs, as the tears come to her eyes and she is much agitated. She is strong and healthy and has never been sick a day. She is also very full of life, and enjoys herself much as other children do; but if anybody is playing, wherever she is, she listens with mouth, eyes and ears wide open. She will play any ordinary composition almost absolutely correct after having heard it once.

"We never have to play a piece more than twice for her to learn it," said Mrs. Breidt. "While she is taking every note by ear she also closely watches the hands of the player. She does not seem to care for dance music. We have not permitted her to practice much this summer on account of the heat, and we never force her to do any thing.

"It has been about six months since she began to compose or improvise," continued the mother. "One day there was a terrible rain and thunder-storm, and when it was over she went to the piano and played the wildest sort of an air, which she made up. She will climb on to the stool and begin singing softly some measure or strain that has come into her head, and after humming it over several times she plays it. That's the way she composes her pieces."

Julius Breidt is a fine-looking German, forty-three years old. He has lived in this city since he was five years old, and has been a watchmaker and jeweler since he was fourteen. Six years ago he married Miss Bertha Schoenfeld, a comely German girl, and on May 28, 1885, Elsa, the little musical genius, was born. She is their only child.

A Novel Wedding Journey.

A novel method of spending a honeymoon has recently been added to the list of unique wedding journeys in cosches, on house-boats or yachts. A young Viennese bridegroom procured for the trip a new furniture van with three horses and a driver. The interior he fitted up in a most daintily luxuriant way with every comfort and convenience dear to the feminine heart. Just how the light was supplied is not easy to conjecture, for the ordinary furniture van has no windows. Possibly electricity may have diffused its soft radiance from depending globes of roseate hue, or the isolated lovers may have lived only in the soft light of each other's eyes. The cooking problem would also arise to any one but lovers, but whether the driver united the culinary art with that of handling the reins, or whether the young woman herself was a cooking-school graduate is not known. Any way, the pair expect to spend a two months' honeymoon at a cost of little more than $100 a month, rambling about the country in their own private conveyance, with buffet accommodations.

Curious Cause of Death.

A school-girl in France died recently from a curious cause. At the distribution of prizes she obtained a laurel wreath colored green. She thoughtlessly put the painted leaves in her mouth, and died afterward from the effect of the poison.

HE CRIED "RATS."

And Thereby Became the Originator of a Most Popular Slurring Phrase.

Where do slang phrases originate? Thousands of people habitually indulge in the use of slang without a thought or a care as to the source from which the vulgar phrase came, and often without the slightest idea of its original meaning. Doubtless many of them are coined by minstrels and burlesque actors, but often some simple incident is responsible for expressions which sweep over the country and have their use in the mouths of gamin and the careless of speech, until superseded by some word equally offensive.

A few years ago, says the Boston Globe, a celebrated polo team was playing a match game in one of our Massachusetts cities with a team from a neighboring city. The visiting team, called the Star, wore its name conspicuously embroidered on the breast of the shirt.

As the game progressed it became evident to the spectators that the referee, who was in sympathy with the visiting team, was unfair in his decisions. This caused great ill-feeling, especially as the members of the team were rough and rowdyish in their behavior. Suddenly, as their conduct became more exasperating, some one in the audience shouted: "Rats!" The cry was instantly taken up, and throughout the remainder of the game the audience continued to apply it to the turbulent players.

Finally one of them, unable to endure the slurring appellation any longer, went to the man who had originated the cry, and said:

"Why do you call us rats?"

"You ought not to take any exception to the name," replied the gentleman addressed; "you behave worse than rats, and besides you wear the word on your breasts. Spell the name of your team backwards." Sure enough. Star spelt backwards could make no other word but rats.

A large number of people from other States were in the rink at the time, including several visiting teams, and thenceforth the word "rats" was taken up as an expression of contempt.

THE BABY CYCLONE.

How It Dallied with Captain Jack and Spoiled His Beauty.

A baby cyclone is what Amos R. Acton, of Butte City, called the storm which swept over his place a few days ago.

Here is the way he described it to a Denver News man:

"It was just about five o'clock in the afternoon, and my wife and I were talking of cyclones. All at once I heard a rushing sound, and I saw my little woman turn pale with fright. I rushed to the door which opened upon the veranda, and there was the fearful funnel-shaped cloud which has so often been described by the newspapers; but it was small. Its dimensions did not exceed those of a big country ash-hopper. Thousands of small articles of household furniture, tin pans, bits of chairs and towels and table linen, books and music, gyrating around in the air. These things were not taken over thirty feet high, but were carried right along with the whirling wind.

"While this diminutive tornado was approaching I got the chickens and the children all in the house. I also had a nice dog, Captain Jack. I tied him to the leg of the table, but he got loose and ran into the front yard just as the atmospheric revolver tore down the fence and walked into my grounds.

"As soon as the injudicious dog got sight of the cyclone he made a dash for it. He was faithful to his trust. I made up my mind there and then to erect a tablet over his tomb with that inscription. However, he was not killed, but he was made idiotic by the terrible twirling and the fact of his having been thrown through a straw stack. His long hair was cork-screwed in all directions and it was stiffened with fright. It has ever since remained as it was when the little cyc let loose of him. Captain Jack is now no longer handsome. His disposition is soured, too, and our baby yells murder whenever the poor pup's blasted beauty meets his gaze."

JONAH AND THE WHALE.

A Salt Lake Minister Gives an Explanation of the Story.

"Doctor," said a Salt Lake Tribune reporter to a city minister, "is there not a natural explanation of the whale's swallowing of Jonah?"

"Yes. In the first place there is nothing in the Hebrew to show that it was what we call a whale. The word translated into both the Septuagint and the New Testament by the Greek 'Katos' means simply a sea monster; and this word was the one used by our Lord in his reference to this account of Jonah (Matthew xii., 39-41). So far, therefore, as the Hebrew or Greek words are concerned the fish may have been a whale, a shark, a sea serpent or any other large monster of the deep. Hence, there is nothing incredible in the statement that Jonah, upon being thrown into the sea, was quickly overtaken by a sea monster and swallowed without suffering any mutilation, providing the monster was large enough. It is well known that the waters through which a vessel in sailing from Joppa to any Spanish port must pass were frequented, in early times, by a species of shark called sea-dog, having a throat large enough to swallow a man whole. The French naturalist, Lacepede, in his 'Histoire des Poissons,' states that sea-dogs have a lower jaw of nearly six feet in semi-circular extent; which enables us to understand how they can swallow entire animals as large or larger than ourselves. Blumenbach, the German zoologist, in his 'Manual of Natural History,' is authority for the additional facts that sea-dogs have been taken weighing five tons, and that a horse has been found whole in the stomach of a sea-dog. And Pliny, 50 A. D., gives an account of the skeleton of a sea monster forty feet long, whose ribs were higher than those of an Indian elephant. This skeleton, Pliny says, 'was brought from Joppa, a city of Judea, and exhibited in Rome by M. Scaurus.'"

FEMALE CONVICTS.

How They Are Treated in the Indiana State Reformatory.

Not So Hardened When Kindness and Gentle Methods of Reprimand Are Used—The "Disgrace Table" and the Good Work It Has Done.

The female reformatory is one of the most important and best conducted institutions in the State, states the Indianapolis Sentinel, and that is saying a great deal; for no other State in the Union is better equipped in this respect than Indiana. The lady who worked the bill through the Legislature, supervised the erection of the building and managed the institution while she lived was a pupil of Mrs. Page, of England, who first conceived the idea, and who importuned George IV. until he started an institution on her plan, which is a lasting monument to her for the grand work she did for her sex, as is every other female reformatory in the world. And the millions of women who through this means will be saved and make useful and valuable wives and mothers will rise up and bless Mrs. Anne Page through ages yet unborn. This is a prison and reformatory combined, or rather both under one roof—though each is as separate and distinct as if they were miles apart. The girls do not even see the prisoners.

There are in the reformatory 160 and in the prison fifty-six. Eleven of the fifty-six are "lifers," being in for murder. Ten of them murdered their husbands, and one was the most inhuman or most insane, for she took the lives of her two little children.

Very few people in the State have any idea how much is required to feed a large family. The average housewife, with a family of from 5 to 15 can calculate very closely the amount of provisions needed to keep the wolf from the door for a given time, but she would be lost were the number suddenly increased to 240, and yet it is easy when you get used to it. At the reformatory they have just about that many mouths to feed, and they know just as well how much to cook as does the housewife. As an illustration, without going into details: Five barrels of flour and half as many bushels of meal, are each week baked into bread. This makes 1,300 loaves, baked in five batches, on as many days, and 280 loaves in a batch. Besides this soda biscuits are given at breakfast, two or three mornings each week, and 960 of them are required each morning, or an average of four biscuits to each person. Then, in addition to all this, a modicum of corn bread, sufficient to exhaust three bushels of meal, is added each day.

And, while speaking of bread, the woman who bakes it for the prisoners is a Mrs. Smith, who killed her husband and is in for life. But any one who will see and taste her bread will know that that never killed him, for no baker in the city excels her. She manufactures her own yeast from hops, so that none could be more pure and healthful.

But it is a mooted question yet whether Mrs. Smith was justifiable in killing this member of the Smith family or not. There are hundreds of husbands who ought to be killed, and Mrs. Richards, who showed the reporter through, said that Smith was one of them, but she didn't think his wife ought to have done it.

The methods used to incite good conduct and correct deportment among the girls is certainly very commendable. Those who are unruly and persistently break the rules eat their meals at a separate table until they promise to obey. This is called "the disgrace table," and has been found more effective than any physical punishment could be. Again, those whose conduct meets with the entire approval of the officers also eat at a separate table, known as "the merit table." No difference in the food is made. Those at the "disgrace table" get the same in quality and quantity as do those at the "merit table," but the moral effect is wonderful. The most hardened girl in the 160 will break down when put at the "disgrace table."

All the girls are taught to work, and to do all kinds of work incident to housekeeping, so that when they leave the institution they are competent to take charge of a house and do all the different kinds of work, even to cutting and making plain clothes. This is effected upon a system that a farmer would call "rotation of crops." A certain detail of girls will wash a half-day, then iron clothes, then sew, then scrub, then cook, etc., though the entire list of a woman's manifold duties. In addition, they are taught to weave cane-seated chair bottoms. If a girl shows particular liking and aptitude for any one class of work, she is given greater advantages in that line. By this means first-class tailors and cooks have been turned out, who are now making more than livings at their respective callings. One, since she graduated, has learned telegraphy, and two are shorthand reporters and typewriters. All these have good situations.

Turtles in a Mill-Wheel Pit.

Something in the wheel pit at Cook's mills, Prestontown, Conn., the other day, made the wheel gurgle, wheeze and clatter, so the mill man shut off the water and the machinery stopped. Then the water oozed out of its pit and the miller and his man went down into the dark hole to see what the matter was. Lying on their faces they gazed into the gloom and heard something creep and splash about in the wet pit. Two big snapping turtles were in the hole, and they appeared to share the miller's desire that in some way they might be got out. The neighbors rallied at the mill, and after a good deal of work, and by means of tackles and ropes the beasts were hoisted out of the pit. One turtle weighed forty-three pounds, the other thirty-seven.

A Jew at Its Head.

For the first time since its foundation a Jew, Prof. Julius Bernstein, has been elected rector magnificus of the Halle University. Up to within a comparatively short time no Jew was permitted even to teach there.

SPOTTING THE LOVE-SICK.

The Infallible Test Adopted by the Knowing Parlor-Car Porter.

"Hardly a week goes by," said a parlor-car porter to an Echo reporter, "that I don't see a bridal couple just starting on their honeymoon. I don't exactly know how I can tell them, but they are as plainly marked to my eyes as if they had the words 'bride' and 'bridegroom' stamped in big letters on their foreheads. There is something about them that gives the whole situation away—a kind of cling-next-to-me-darling air. Of course, I have made a mistake now and then, but it's very seldom I do, and I've often found out, after changing my mind two or three times, that I was right after all, though certain appearances were against it. We have one test which never fails, and when a doubtful party comes we try it on them, just to be sure, you know."

"What is the test?"

"Well, I'll tell you. Not many weeks ago a couple got into a car and sat down very quietly, as if they had been used to it all their lives. These didn't seem to have the bride and bridegroom air about them at all, and from external appearances they might have been brother and sister, or married for years, but still there was something there that made me suspicious; so when I saw them together I went to the newsboy, and I says: 'Bill, here's a double party; get out the sample copies.'

"So Bill got his tests and walked through the car. He offered books or newspapers to everybody, and when he came to the suspected party he took out of his pile two little books and said, so that nearly everybody could hear him: 'Very useful books, sir; hints on housekeeping and hints to newly-married people. Only twenty-five cents.'

"That did it. The girl got as red as a rose, and the man blushed and said a weak sort of 'N-n-n-no.' Then they looked at each other and sort of sniggered, and I caught him full in the eye and smiled a sweet smile, giving him a respectful wink at the same time. It was all settled in a minute; there was no doubt about it.

"There are plenty of other ways by which I can spot a bride and bridegroom, and they are as safe generally as the test.

"The custom of throwing rice after a bridal couple always makes it unpleasant for the party, as lots of rice is almost sure to stick to their clothes, hats, and in their hair."

"Why do you take such pains to find out whether they are newly married or not?"

"Oh, when they see me tumble to it we generally get a good tip just for luck, you know."

WITH THE DOCTORS.

Suggestions of Popular Interest Made by Physicians of Note.

The parched tongue in fever, a physician suggests, may be much relieved by the application of glycerine in water.

It is reported that a diet of fresh, sweet buttermilk has often been found favorable, and even effectual, to the cure of Bright's disease.

Foreign bodies in the alimentary tract, such as pennies, bullets, etc., may be removed more easily by large amounts of pulverized slippery elm taken into the stomach.

The Chinese, who reject scornfully nearly every application of Western medical science, are, according to the Governor of Hong Kong, firm believers in the advantage gained from vaccination, and submit to the ordeal with a cheerfulness and philosophy which are characteristic of this wily Oriental. Protection by vaccination is especially required in Hong Kong, owing, as Sir William des Vœux points out, to the frequency with which small-pox is introduced by steamers coming from all parts of the world, and to its fatal prevalence when it has once obtained a footing.

Dr. G. W. Barr writes in the Therapeutic Gazette that iced tea has none of the physiological action of theine if it is kept ice-cold for a short time. He says that he has known a man of nervous temperament, who is kept awake all night by a single cup of tea, to drink a half-gallon of iced tea during the evening and sleep soundly at his usual time of retiring. Others, made very "nervous" by hot tea, have been able to drink large quantities of iced tea with no appreciable effect. If the tea grounds are allowed to remain in the liquid the iced tea is usually kept long enough before drinking to dissolve more tannin than is usual in hot tea; hence the tea should be strained as soon as removed from the fire.

SATIRE IN WILLS.

Queer Documents Left Behind Them by Eccentric Old Fellows.

One might suppose that will-making was any thing but a merry occupation, and yet the drollery of the wills that some eccentric old fellows have left behind them could hardly be surpassed, says the New York Ledger. Dean Swift could not have concocted a more bitter joke than that of the testator who, after reciting the obligations he was under to a particular friend, bequeathed to him, at the bottom of the first page of his will ten thousand —— dollars, of course, thought the delighted legatee; but, on turning the leaf, the bequest was discovered to be ten thousand thanks. What a wet blanket for "great expectations!"

Just as odd was the codicil of the death-stricken humorist who left to certain of his dear relatives "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area inclosed by the track of the center of the oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun to be twenty-one thousand six hundred semi-diameters of the earth from it." This was a century ago; and as the problem could not be satisfactorily worked out, the legatees were kept at a *mean distance* from the property all their lives.

A very neat reproach was conveyed in the will of an uncle who bequeathed eleven silver spoons to his nephew, with the remark: "If I have not left him the dozen he knows the reason;" the young scapegrace having stolen the twelfth spoon some time before.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

And It Does Not Require Much Thought to Fill in the Dashes.

A middle-aged man is sitting on the rear deck smoking a cigar, says the New York Tribune. A young man and a young woman are near the rail. It is dark, and one of his hands and one of her's are lost in the obscurity of night. The older man seems troubled, but the young people apparently do not notice him. Perhaps the man with the cigar is impressed with the limited vocabulary of some young people, but if he is he does not say so, for he has no one with whom to talk. In truth, the conversation which does take place is a wonderful example of how much can be said in English with a few words. It runs something like this:

"? ? —— ——?

"You know I do."

"? ?"

Indistinct murmur. Questions all in a man's voice; responses in a woman's.

"? ? —— ——? ?"

"How can you ask me?"

Questions in the same voice; answers in the same voice. The end of the cigar glows brightly. There is a short pause.

"How white the waves are." (Answer lost.)

"? ? —— ——? ?"

"You know I do." (See above for voices). A new cigar is lighted. The match snaps loudly, and there is silence for full sixty seconds.

"See the lights 'way back there." (something said about "not so bright.") The new cigar seems to give satisfaction, for it is smoked vigorously.

"? ?——?"

"Yes," in low tones. The voice of the questioned has become that of the questioner and vice versa. The smoker stirs uneasily.

"? ?——?" (Woman's voice).

"You know I do."

"How much?" (Answer lost).

"Better than——?" (The rest also lost).

"How can you?"

"How much?" (coaxingly).

"Better" and "life," the only words audible. The cigar is now in a continual glow.

"? ?——? ?"(Voice again a man's)

"Y-e-s," A camp chair grates on the deck.

"? ?——"

"? ?—— ——? ?" A red spark describes an arc on the blackness from the smoker's chair over the rail. The glow suddenly disappears as the cigar strikes the whirling water. One of the three gets up and goes into the cabin quietly. It is the elderly man.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCES.

Good Stories of Emperor William's Two Elder Sons.

The elder two of Emperor William's sons show as yet little of their imperial father's cold and domineering disposition. In their friendliness they much more resemble their gentle grandfather, the late Emperor Frederick. They are ready to make a comrade of any lad they meet, especially if he shows a lively and dashing spirit, says a writer in Wide-Awake. At Wilhelm'shohe, where they lately have been staying, the young Princes have had a particularly good time, and they and their matchless little white ponies have a "speaking acquaintance" with everybody.

One afternoon the two little Hohenzollerns were out for a canter when they came on a peasant lad, well mounted, who was galloping by. The Crown Prince immediately touched up his spirited little steed, and springing forward, tried to outride the country boy, but all in vain. The latter, with the true spirit of independence and with a loud shout and touch of his long whip, so urged on his beast that he soon shot ahead beyond all possibility of being overtaken by the Prince; then turning around he waved his cap in the air to the royal lads on the snowy ponies and vanished out of sight. Friedrich Wilhelm was manly enough to take his discomfiture in perfect good humor and courteous enough to return the triumphant salutation of the stranger with smiles of admiration.

After a long ride the Princes were hurrying home when suddenly they encountered an old Hessian peasant woman carrying a monstrous collection of dried brushwood on her back, which so covered her that her figure was scarcely to be perceived. "Ach?" exclaimed Prince Eitel to his brother. "Look yonder, Fritz; the forest is moving; there is certainly a maerchen (fairy) here."

But as they approached nearer the old peasant woman, peering out beneath the dried wood, dropped her load and stood before the boys, her old care-worn face all aglow, her eyes filling with tears of loyal affection and her lips murmuring endless blessings on their fair young heads.

The boys, laughing at their childish fears and funny mistake, begged their attendants to be allowed to empty their joint tiny purses into the trembling palm of the poor wood-gatherer, and this done they galloped off to the castle, having proved themselves to be the genuine "maerchen."

Take Care of Canaries.

Don't put your canary bird in the hot sun or cold draft. Let him have a little mirror for company occasionally, and don't let the sun or gas reflect in it to dazzle its eyes. Don't keep him on dry bird seed. No bird in the world would live on such stuff if he could help it. Give him fresh water every day; crumbs of bread soaked in milk, egg, lettuce, chick weed. Let him fly about the room occasionally. Treat him just as you would like to be treated if you were a canary. You may be a canary bird yourself some time.

Oldest Lawsuit on Record.

The oldest lawsuit on record was on trial during the last spring and summer in the highest Russian tribunal at St. Petersburg. It was begun five hundred years ago by the heirs of a dead nobleman against the city of Kamenes-Podolsk for the recovery of a large tract of land which the municipality had incorporated within their city limits. It is needless to say that a decision has not yet been reached.